FRYMIRE

The farmers of this vicinity are busy shredding corn. Several from here attended church

at Raymond, Sunday. Homer Barr is in Louisville visiting his sister, Mrs. Harry Elsworth, Paul and Nina Kroush of Lodiburg spent several days last week with their aunt, Mrs. Paris Barr.

School will open here Monday with

Earl Graham as teacher. Pauline Frymire spent the week end with Ruth Philpott.

Mr. C. O. Graham and son, Earl were in Irvington and Hardinsburg, Saturday on business.

Gladys Sketo, Hubert Philpott and Vertis Sketo were the dinner guests of S. J. Brashear and family, Sunday. Misses Lena and Bessie Lee Brashear called on Misses Lillian and

Mayme Cart, Sunday, Mrs. H. L. Bruner and daughter, Miss Florence went to Louisville last Sunday night. Since then we are sorrow to hear of Florence's illness and hope she will be out soon.

Mrs. Otis Stiff and son, Melvin of Raymond spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Otis Severs and family.

We are sorry to say Mrs. Rousseau Bruner is not so well at this writing. Her niece, Miss Fannie Bruner has been with her for the past week.

Miss Gladys Sketo of Lodiburg spent the week end with Bessie Lee

Mrs. Bob Cashman of Lodiburg. spent Sunday with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Warren Prather.

Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Bruner and daughter, Dorothy motored to Louisville, Sunday where they will spend the winter while their daughter, Florence is in school.

Miss Lydia Adkisson an aged woman who has been living near Webster will make her home with Mrs. Clint Philpott.

Mr. and Mrs. Charlie Basham and family of Union Star will occupy H. L. Bruner's house this winter.

BEWLEYVILLE

Mr. and Mrs. Joe Bandy and Louise and Clara Bandy and F. L. Claycomb motored to Meade county Sunday and were the guests of John French and family

Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Keith spent Thursday at B. S. Wilson's, Miss Sanders Wilson, Basin Springs

is visiting the Misses Wilson. Laura Mell Stith is a week end

visitor in Irvington. The W. F. M. S. of the Methodist

church met with Mrs. Geo. R. Compton, Saturday evening. The farmers are very busy trying to get their tobacco stripped and haul-

ed off before the roads get so terrebly mudy here. Mesdames Mary Beauchamp and Bettie Hilt after a visit to Mrs. Ella

Compton have returned to their respective homes. Mrs. E. P. Hardaway and Misses

Maggie B. and Bettie Lee Jolly spent and this is a day of standardization. A Thursday with Mrs. Belle Dury of weak spot in the egg trade is the lack

Miller are week end guests of Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Drury. Mrs. Virgil Babbage of Cloverport

has recently been the guest of her mother, Mrs. Sue Foote of Pilot Ridge.

Mr. and Mrs. Winfield Scott and Carrie Nell Scott, Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Hardaway and Clara Louise and J. Elliott Hardaway were dinner guests Sunday of Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Foote.

Mr. and Mrs. James Morton, Mrs. Elma Morton, Mr. Winfield Stith, Mrs. I. Strother Stith, and Bessie Irene Stith of Louisville and Shepherdsville were week end guests of Mr. and rMs. Geo. R. Compton and Mr. and rMs. Z. T. Stith,

Miss Nell Bramlett has returned home after a week's visit with Miss Laura Mell Stith.

Mrs. G. A. Foote has returned home after an extended visit with her daughter, Mrs. John Bucher and Mr. Bucher of Brandenburg.

Rev. J. E. Meng and Mrs. Meng and children of Glen Dean, were dinner guests Sunday of Mr. and Mrs.

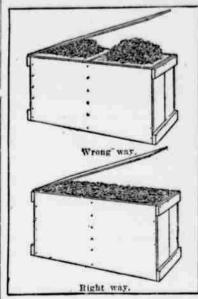


PROPER HANDLING OF EGGS

Enormous Loss Can Be Prevented by Taking Necessary Precautions in Marketing.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Millions of eggs produced in this country feed no one. The natural question is, Why? And the answer is that they are carelessly handled, poorly packed in improperly constructed cases, badly stored in freight cars, or allowed to become warm on their journey from the hen's nest to the home. Prevent this enormous loss of valuable food and loss of profits. Take every possible precaution to keep eggs fresh and wholesome, as they are when



Wrong and Right Way of Packing Eggs.

freshly laid. It's easy to get eggs to market in prime condition.

A stale egg pleases no one. Heat is the egg's enemy; cold is its friend. Precooling eggs before shipping them, therefore, saves food material. It checks the development of "bloodrings," which occur in fertile eggs subject to incubating temperature (68 degrees or higher). It prevents "addled" eggs, the term applied to eggs when the membrane between the yolk and the white breaks, allowing the two to become mixed. When the eggs are warm this deliente membrane becomes soft, in which condition it is more liable to break by jars which are unavoidable in transportation. Chilling makes the eggs stiff and jellylike, and cold eggs ride best. Precooling retards evaporation, the cause of shrunken eggs. Eggs just lafd are full, but 65 per cent of their contents is water. As this water evaporates, the quality of the eggs is reduced. Warm temperatures aid evaporation. Precooling helps to make a uniform product. of uniformity or standardization for Mary Richard Carman and Dorothy its product. If each case of eggs received at the market was exactly like the last one, the shipper could establish a reputation for uniformity.

Eggs to be shipped should be well packed in clean, standard egg cases, They should be kept under refrigeration and sent to market in properly iced refrigerator cars which retain their good quality. Refrigeration during transit maintains quality, weight. fresh appearance and food value. It retards loss of quality, shrinkage, "blood-rings" and loss of food value.

SCALY LEG CAUSED BY MITE

Kerosene Oil Can Be Used for Eradi cation-Cattle or Sheep Dip Also Is Favored.

Scaly leg in chickens is caused by a small mite that gets underneath the scale and causes swelling. Kerosene oll can be used to kill this, although the oil irritates some. If you have any cattle or sheep dip, put two or three tablespoonfuls of this in a shallow, two-quart pan and soak the uffected feet and legs in this for a minute once a day for two or three days says Prof. H. E. Embleton of the department of poultry husbandry at Oklahoma A. and M. college, Stillwater.

IMPROVEMENT IN **GINNING COTTON**

Organization of Growers and Ginners Will Bring About Betterment of Staple.

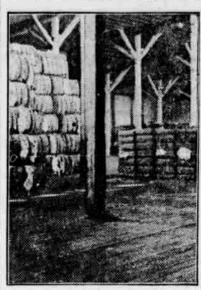
RETAINING PURITY OF SEED

By Giving More Attention to Saws Marketing Condition of Crop Can Be Improved-Compressing Also of Importance.

(Prepared by the United States Depart-ment of Agriculture.)

Any losses in the marketing of cotton due to careless and wasteful methods are indirectly passed back to the growers, and relief from these conditions must come largely through the action of the cotton producers,

Improvement of ginning practices would materially better conditions, and through organization the farmers can induce the ginners to adopt better methods of ginning and baling cotton. The present method of ginning seed



Baled Cotton in Warehouse.

cotton makes it practically impossible to keep each farmer's seed from being about five or six acres per day. A mixed, with he result that there is a general ad ixture of other varieties or strains, making it practically impossible to maintain the quality of the cotton being grown. Ginners can return to the farmers unmixed or uncontaminated seed by cleaning out all gin heads, bins, and troughs, thereby retaining the purity of the seed.

Attention to Saws.

By giving more attention to the ginning of cotton the ginner will again be able to improve general marketing conditions for farmers. The adoption of 12-inch saws in the place of 10-inch saws will enable the ginner to reduce the speed of the saw shaft, thus reducing in a great measure mechanical difficulties in connection with the operation of his gins. A speed of 333 revolutions per minute on the 12-inch saw, or 400 revolutions per minute on the 10-inch saw is considered to be good practice. However, some gins have been known to operate at over 500 revolutions per minute, and this results in a positive damage to the fiber, especially if the seed cotton is not thoroughly dry before ginning; hence the need for careful attention to the speed of the saws, as well as the careful consideration of the quality and condition of the seed cotton being ginned.

Finally, the adoption of gin compresses in certain particular communities will have the effect of improving marketing conditions by eliminating certain unnecessary transportation and reducing the demand for freight cars. all of which will result in reducing transportation charges. A direct saving would result by sampling the bales

Importance of Compressing.

at the press box and compressing at the gin. The bulky, poorly-bound "flat" bale is perhaps one of the greatest this bale being hard to handle, exposing the cotton to costly damage and general deterioration. In order that it may occupy less space in freight cars press point to be compressed in special and raking are done in the forenoon. cotton presses before being shipped to central or export markets. This compressing is done hurriedly and indifto cover sample holes, and the six ties replaced by seven or eight ties. These tached, with the result that they be- with each load to help unload. come detached, allowing the bale to expand into an unsightly mass and

It will be of a great advantage to American cotton growers if organization can be brought to bear to improve seed is unmixed, when lint is carefully will command greater consideration in day. both home and foreign markets.

Silage Not Deteriorating.

Animals fed silage are no more subject to tuberculosis, do not lose their teeth more quickly, and are not shorter lived than animals fed other common kinds of feed.

Value of Corn Silage. One hundred and sixty-five pounds of corn silage will replace 145 pounds of shelled corn and 359 pounds of hay in producing 100 pounds of becf.

 $\bar{\chi}_{ab}$ CENTER OF PRODUCTION

The center of agricultural production of the United States, according to the value of crop and animal products for 1917, is in west central Illinois as shown by a diagram just issued by the department of agriculture. The states of greatest production are: fowa, \$1,380,000,000; Illi-nois, \$1,255,000,000; Texas, \$1,-045,000,000; Missouri, \$947,000,-000; Ohio, \$851,000,000; Nebraska. \$774,000,000; Indiana, \$706,-000,000; Kansas, \$735,000,000; New York, \$700,000,000; Minnesetn, \$646,000,000; Pennsylvania, \$636,000,000; Georgia, \$605,-000,000; Wisconsin, \$598,000,-000; California, \$575,000,000; Michigan, \$534,000,000, and Kentucky, \$529,000,000,

PLAN OUTLINED FOR HAYING OPERATIONS

gaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa

Keep the Crew Busy and Save Maximum Amount of Crop.

Fair Day's Work for Loading, Hauling and Putting Into Barn With Horse Fork Is About Five Tons per Man-Haul All Day.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The having season for tame hay lasts about ten days. Sometimes when the weather is unfavorable or the acreage is large it takes longer to get the hay made. The hay grower should plan to get his hay made within two weeks at most, if possible. If the amount of hay each machine will handle per hour or per day and the amount of labor required per ton is known, plans can be made to make a certain amount of hay per day.

It has been found that, under average conditions, mowers, tedders and ulky rakes will cover two acres per foot in width of the machine per ten-hour day. That is, a five-foot mower will cut ten acres per day, a ten-foot sulky rake will rake 20 acres per day, etc. One man can cock fuir day's work for loading, hauling and putting into the barn with a horse fork is about five tons per man.

When the having season comes an effort should be made to make as much hay per day as possible. On many farms in the East the best results are not obtained, because hay is hauled only in the afternoon. This practice lengthens the having senson and thus increases the chances of damage to the hay from rain and causes hay to lose its natural "tea green" color. The hauling crew



Curing Hay in Bunch-Hay Will Cure Out Better When Loosely Bunched Than When in Swath or Windrow, but a Heavy Rain Will Wet It Clear Through.

should work all day, or at least start sources of loss in marketing cotton, as soon as the Caw is off, unless there is other more important farm work to

Scarcity of labor will sometimes prevent the hauling crew from working and ships, it must be shipped to a com- to the morning, if the mowing, tedding

When a crew is kept at the barn for unloading and putting the hay in the mow, the men should be kept busy all ferently. Additional bagging is used of the time, if possible. If a crew cannot stay at the barn without conplaced on the bale at the gin are now siderable loss of time, the men should all work in the field, pitching, loading new ties are not always securely at- or hauling, two or three coming in

It is good practice to have only one day's mowing ahead of the crew haulbreak open; and the cotton reaches its ing or cocking. Mowers, tedders and destination in poor condition. sulky rakes should either be used all day or a full half day, whenever they work. In many methods of making hay, one or more of these machines conditions at the gin. When planting will finish in the middle of the forenoon, and there will be place for the ginned, and when bales are properly men operating the machines to work pressed and bound, American cotton at having the remainder of the half

Turkeys Thrive on Insects.

Because of the ruminating disposi tion of the turkey some are led to believe that they do a great deal of damage to growing crops. This is a mistaken idea, as they live very largely on flies, bugs, grasshoppers and the

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